Role of video assisted teaching in counselling to make decision for organ donation

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ABSTRACT

Decision of organ donation has enormous potential to save countless lives and health team play a vital role in counselling of patients and their family in decision making regarding organ donation in the ultimate stage of life. For this reason, evaluation of factors which can enhance knowledge and positive attitude towards organ donation has paramount importance. Present study aims to assess the knowledge and attitude of adults regarding organ donation and to find out role of video assisted teaching in behaviour modulation. Data from 80 participants were collected using a structured knowledge questionnaire. Pre-assessment was done before intervention of video-assisted teaching and post-assessment was done following that. Data were analyzed through SPSS software using Spearman's Rank Co-relation. We found a negative co-relation (rK= -0.1122) between knowledge & attitude of adults regarding organ donation before video-assisted teaching regarding organ donation. A direct and positive co-relation (rK=+0.294) was observed between knowledge and attitude of adults regarding organ donation after video assisted teaching. We found that video assisted counselling provided by the medical team has great potential in promoting actions regarding organ donation. It is recommended that video assisted counselling should be applied to enhance knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among general population.

Keywords: Counselling, Organ donation, Knowledge, Attitude.

1. INTRODUCTION

Human organ donation was legalized in Republic of India 1994(1)and since then is facilitated the best offered established technique for the treatment of finish stage failure of most essential organs. Human to human transplantation of cell tissue and organs has become the simplest treatment for a large varies of fatal diseases. According to uniform Anatomical Gift Act of 2009, the success rate of organ donation has been raised to 80%(2).

The Total body Transplants activities for varied solid organs from Jan 1995 to Jun 2001 in the Republic of India are urinary organ 379, Heart 34, Liver 12, duct gland 02, Lungs 01 (total 428). Public perspective Survey to organ donation showed seventy-two of the population were willing to give eyes and carry a 'Donor Card', but 50% was willing to think about solid organ donation. The construct of dead was unaccustomed most of the individuals. Associate degree audit of 159 dead patients showed that 30% to 19% of the relatives given of the organs of their idolized ones(3).

Even though organ donation has been developed but a lot of people's pass away waiting for an organ transplant(1). The primary reason behind this is the social, cultural and ethical misbelieves among

peoples regarding organ donation. People consider organ donation as life-threatening and dangerous act(4). Due to all these reasons there is a significant shortage of organs has been faced across the nation.

Decision of organ donation has enormous potential to save countless lives and health team play a vital role in counselling of patients and their family in decision making regarding organ donation in the ultimate stage of life. For this reason, evaluation of factors which can enhance knowledge and positive attitude towards organ donation has paramount importance. Present study aims to assess the knowledge and attitude of adults regarding organ donation and to find out role of video assisted teaching in behaviour modulation.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

80 adult individuals from selected communities were interviewed using structured knowledge questionnaire. Pre assessment using questionnaires was done before administration of video assisted programme and lecture for 45 minutes. After a week, the post assessment was conducted. The collected data was analyzed through SPSS using Spearman's Rank Co-relation.

The references were inserted using EndNote software version 7.4 (Thomson Reuters, Toronto, Canada), language and grammar was checked by Grammarly software version 6.6 (Grammarly, Inc., San Francisco, California, United States), plagiarism was checked with the help of Turnitin plagiarism detection service (Webster St., California), proofread by doc navigator[©], Chandigarh.

3. RESULTS

We found a negative co-relation (rK=-0.1122) between knowledge & attitude of adults regarding organ donation before video-assisted teaching regarding organ donation (figure 1).

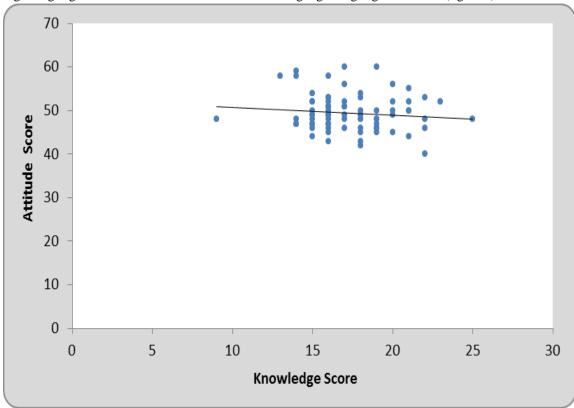


Figure 1: Co-relation (rK= -0.1122) between knowledge & attitude of adults, and organ donation before video-assisted teaching

A direct and positive co-relation (rK=+0.294) was observed between knowledge and attitude of adults regarding organ donation after video assisted teaching (figure 2).

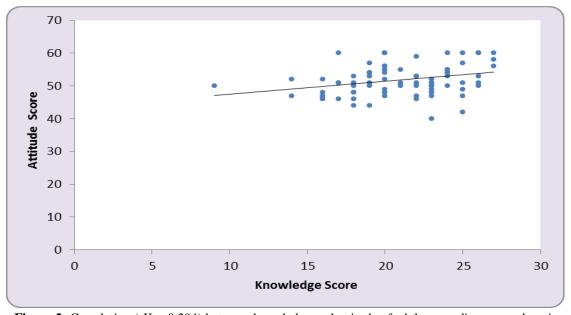


Figure 2: Co-relation (rK=+0.294) between knowledge and attitude of adults regarding organ donation after video assisted teaching.

4. DISCUSSION

Previous study conducted by the Ramadurg and Gupta in 2014 (5) revealed that the knowledge regarding the organ donation among the medical students was not up to the mark and highlighted an requirement of user-friendly awareness programme regarding organ donation to change negative attitude. Present study filled the gap in existing methods of awareness by providing an interactive means to create awareness using the video based methods.

It also has been established that primary source form where people get information about the organ donation is the television and newspaper(6). Although, media has a great impact on people attitude but disadvantage with such method is the one way approach. We found that when counselling provided by the medical professionals along with the video assistance there was a significant behavioural change occurred in people attitude toward the cause of organ donation.

Moreover, we observed that written pamphlets and other similar material has the legal terminologies which is very difficult for common people to understand (7-9). According to our observations, video based counselling could be the best choice to convey the awareness among the mass population.

5. CONCLUSION

To create positive social consensus and promote necessity of organ donation, it is important to create specific and user-friendly counselling methods to enhance the knowledge and positive attitude of people regarding organ donation. In present study, we found that video assisted counselling provided by the medical team has great potential in promoting actions regarding organ donation. It is recommended that video assisted counselling should be applied to enhance knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among general population.

ETHICAL STATEMENT

All procedures performed in human participants were in accordance with moral standards of the institutional analysis committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. This text does not contain any studies with animals performed by any of the authors.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declare that there is no potential conflict of interest.

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